

Phonic spellings

**SPEED SOUNDS SET 1**

m a s t d i n o p g o c k u b f e l h sh r j v y w th z ch qu x ng nk

**SPEED SOUNDS SET 2**

<b>ay</b>	<b>ee</b>	<b>igh</b>	<b>ow</b>	<b>oo</b>	<b>or</b>	<b>air</b>	<b>ir</b>	<b>ou</b>	<b>oy</b>	<b>oo</b>	<b>ar</b>
May I play?	What can you see?	Fly high	Blow the snow	Poo at the zoo	Shut the door	That's not fair!	Whirl and twirl	Shout it out	Toy for a boy	Look at a book	Start the car

**SPEED SOUNDS 3**

<b>ai</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>i-e</b>	<b>oa</b>	<b>ew</b>	<b>aw</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>ur</b>	<b>ow</b>	<b>oi</b>	<b>ire</b>	<b>ear</b>	<b>ure</b>	<b>tion</b>	<b>cious / tious</b>
Snail in the rain	Cup of tea	Nice smile	Goat in a boat	Chew the stew	Yawn at dawn	Care and share	Nurse with a purse	Brown cow	Spoil the boy	Fire! Fire!	Hear with your ear	Sure it's pure	Pay attention it's a celebration	Scrumptious delicious
	<b>e</b>		<b>o-e</b>	<b>u-e</b>			<b>er</b>							
	he we me be she		Phone home	Huge brute			A better letter							

**OTHER SPELLINGS**

<b>ey</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>ie</b>	<b>oe</b>		<b>ore</b>	<b>ere</b>								
they grey	lucky dirty	pie die	toe		more before	where there								
	<b>ey</b>	<b>y</b>			<b>oor</b>									
	money donkey	sky cry			poor door									
					<b>o/augh</b>									
					caught bought									

ph  
wh  
kn  
ck

# Phonics glossary

**Synthetic phonics** - an approach associated with the teaching of reading in which phonemes (sounds) associated with particular graphemes (letters) are pronounced in isolation and blended together (synthesised). For example, children are taught to take a single-syllable word such as *cat* apart into its three letters, pronounce a phoneme for each letter in turn and blend the phonemes together to form a word.

**blend** (vb) — to draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word, e.g. s-n-a-p, blended together, reads snap

**cluster** — two (or three) letters making two (or three) sounds, e.g. the first three letters of 'straight' are a consonant cluster

**digraph** — two letters making one sound, e.g. sh, ch, th, ph.

**vowel digraphs** comprise of two vowels which, together, make one sound, e.g. ai, oo, ow

**split digraph** — two letters, split, making one sound, e.g. a-e as in make or i-e in site

**grapheme** — a letter or a group of letters representing one sound, e.g. sh, ch, igh, ough (as in 'though')

**grapheme-phoneme correspondence (GPC)** — the relationship between sounds and the letters which represent those sounds; also known as 'letter-sound correspondences'

**mnemonic** — a device for memorising and recalling something, such as a snake shaped like the letter 'S'

**phoneme** — the smallest single identifiable sound, e.g. the letters 'sh' represent just one sound, but 'sp' represents two (/s/ and /p/)

**segment** (vb) — to split up a word into its individual phonemes in order to spell it, e.g. the word 'cat' has three phonemes: /c/, /a/, /t/

**VC, CVC, CCVC** — the abbreviations for vowel-consonant, consonant-vowel-consonant, consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant, which are used to describe the order of letters in words, e.g. am, ham, slam.

Useful website:

<http://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/reading-site/expert-help/phonics-made-easy>

Oxford owl has a whole host of useful tips; ranging from phonics, reading during the holidays, helping struggling readers and recommended reads to name a few.