

This week, we have been learning to read and write **polysyllabic words containing adjacent consonants**.



Level 4

Top Tips

When a word has two or more syllables, or 'beats', we call it a polysyllabic word. By breaking these words into parts, they become easier to read and spell.

Example words would be 'rain ing', 'thun der' (both with two syllables in each) and 'um brell a' (a three syllable word).

Remember, every syllable in a word must contain at least one vowel.

Reading Tricky Words

We have been learning to read the tricky words **do**, **when**, **out** and **what**.

Discuss with your child/children which is the tricky part of the word.

In the word **do**, the letter 'o' is making the /oo/ sound. In the word **when**, children have not yet learnt the digraph 'wh' making the /w/ sound. In the word **out**, children have not yet learnt the digraph 'ou' making the /ow/ sound. In the word **what**, the letters 'wh' are making the /w/ sound and the letter 'a' is making the /o/ sound.

Spelling Tricky Words

We have been learning to spell the tricky words **my** and **here**.

Ask your child/children to colour the tricky part of the words. In the word **my**, the 'y' is making the /igh/ sound. In the word **here**, the letters 'ere' are making the /ear/ sound.

my

here



Point to each grapheme and say the sound to support your child to read the words.

light/ning

lunch/box

hand/stand

thunderstorm

sandpit

pondweed

windmill

flower

starlight

Can you add sound buttons and bars to the rest of the words? Remember that adjacent consonants have separate sound buttons, whereas digraphs have sound bars.

Matching Game

Can you help Fran to label her treasure?

