

## **Sampford Peverell Phonics Vocabulary**

Your child will learn all of their letters and sounds through RWI at Sampford Peverell C of E Primary School. Any support given at home is hugely useful to accelerate their understanding and to improve all of their reading and writing. The following list is the vocabulary that all staff use with the children when delivering phonics sessions from Nursery to Year 1, and then as they apply their phonics in guided reading from Year 2 to Year 6.

- Letter names: To be used all the time when referring to all letters.
- Phoneme: The smallest unit of sound.
- Grapheme: The representation of a phoneme in written form.
- Alternative grapheme: Variety of different ways of representing the same phoneme.
- Digraph: Collections of two letters that make one sound. Examples include; this, rain, book and seed.
- Trigraph: Collections of three letters that make one sound. Examples include; night pair.
- Split digraph: A split digraph contains two letters (a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e and u-e) but they are split between a consonant, for example; make, bike.
- Blending: Blending phonemes into words.
- Segmenting: Segmenting words into phonemes ready to write them down.
- Phoneme button: Phoneme buttons are dots or lines that can be written underneath a grapheme to support reading. When you touch the phoneme button you then practice saying the phoneme aloud.
- Phoneme frame: A phoneme frame is separated into columns to match the number of phonemes that can be heard in a word. Therefore, using a phoneme frame is very beneficial to help children identify that middle phoneme as they can see clearly from the frame, how many phonemes they are listening out for and how many letters they need to write. (This is only used if children require further support that isn't provided by phoneme buttons).