

Glossary

Speed Sounds

Set 1 speed sounds. These are sounds written with one letter.

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

Set 2 Speed Sounds:

ay (play) ee (see) igh (high) ow (snow) oo (zoo) oo (look) ar (car) or (do or) air (fair) ir (whirl) ou (shout) oy (toy)

Set 3 Speed Sounds:

ea (tea) oi (spoil) a-e (cake) i-e (smile) o-e (phone) u-e (huge) aw (yawn) are (care) ur (nurse) er (letter) ow (cow) ai (snail) o a (goat) ew (chew) ire (fire) ear (hear) ure (pure)

Stretchy and bouncy sounds

Some sounds can be stretched, e.g. lll, mmm, nnn, fff.

Some sounds can't be stretched so we bounce the sound, e.g. c-c-c, p-p-p.

Some sounds we can sing (voice), e.g. mmm, nnn.

Some sounds we can't sing but only say (unvoiced sounds), e.g. ffff, sssss, t-t-t.

'Special Friends'

Special friends are a combination of two or three letters representing one sound, e.g. ck, ay, igh, oa.

Fred Talk

Fred the Frog helps children read and spell. He can say the sounds in words, but he can't say the whole word, so children have to help him.

To help children read, Fred (the teacher) says the sounds and then children say the word.

For example, Fred says c-a-t, children say cat, Fred says l-igh-t, children say light.

Teachers are encouraged to use Fred Talk through the day, so children learn to blend sounds.

For example:

Play Simon Says: Put your hands on your h-ea-d/ f-oo-t/ kn-ee.

Put on your c-oa-t/ h-a-t/ s-c-ar-f.

Nonsense words

As children build up their knowledge of sounds they are able to apply their decoding skills to any unfamiliar word may it be real or nonsense. During lessons each day children will practice their decoding skills by sounding out the letters in 'Alien words'.

Children are unable to rely on existing knowledge of real words, and instead have to use their letter-sound knowledge. This is an important part of the Phonics

Screening Test children complete at the end of year 1.

'Fred in your head'

Once children can sound out a word, we teach them to say the sounds silently in their heads.

We show them how to do this by:

1. whispering the sounds and then saying the whole word;
2. mouthing the sounds silently and then saying the whole word;
3. saying the whole word straight away.

Green words

These are words that your child will be able to sound and out may contain special friends.

Red words

Some common words contain a tricky spelling. These are called Red Words (previously known as common exception or tricky words). They occur in stories regularly (said, what, where) but have unusual letter combinations ('ai' in the word 'said' makes the sound 'e'). Remind your child not to use Fred Talk to read Red Words but instead to 'stop and think'. Tell them the word if you need to. We identify the tricky letter/s for the children. For example: - In said, the tricky letters are 'ai' (the sensible letter would be 'e').