

Phonics Knowledge Organiser

Phase 5

Terminology

Phoneme: The smallest unit of sound that a letter or group of letters make.	Grapheme: A written symbol that represents a phoneme (sound) e.g. letter.	Digraph: Two letters that work together to make one sound e.g. 'ck' in 'duck'	Trigraph: Three letters than work together to make one sound e.g. 'igh' in 'high'.
Fluency: The ability to read with speed, accuracy, and proper expression.	Split digraph: A digraph making a long vowel sound that is split by a consonant.	Alien Word: A nonsense word made up of sounds a child has already been taught.	Tricky Word: A word you cannot sound out and must remember the spelling / letter names.

Phonemes

S	s	t	p	n	m	d	g	c	r	h
	ss	tt	pp	nn	mm	dd	gg	ck	rr	h
	c			kn	mb			ck	wr	
	se			gn				cc		
	ce							ch		
	st									
	sc									
b	f	l	j	v	w	x	y	z	qu	
bb	ff	ll	g	vv	wh			s		
	ph	al	dge	ve				se		
			ge					ze		
ch	sh	th	ng	nk	a	e	i	o	u	
tch	ch				ea		y	a	o-e	
ture	ti							a	ou	
	ssi								ou	
	si									
	ci									

ai	ee	igh	oa	oo	yoo	oo	ar
ay	ea	ie	o	ue	ue	u*	a*
a	e	i	o-e	u-e	u	oul	al*
a-e	e-e	i-e	ou	ew	u-e		
eigh	y	y	oe	ou	ew		
aigh	ey		ow	ui			
ey							
ea							
or	ur	ow	oi	ear	air	zh	
aw	er	ou	oy	ere	are	su	
au	ir			eer	ere	si	
aur	or			ear	ere		
oor					ear		
al							
a							
ore							

*depending on regional accent

Tricky Words

their people oh your Mr Mrs Ms
 could would should our house
 mouse water want any many
 again who whole where two
 school call different thought
 through friend work once laugh
 because eye busy beautiful pretty
 hour move improve parents shoe

Key Websites

Little Wandle:
<https://www.littlewandlelettersandsounds.org.uk/resources/for-parents/>
 Phonics Play:
<https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/>

Home Learning

Every Friday, a home learning sheet will be sent home. This will include the phonemes and graphemes that the children have been learning that week, along with words and sentences for them to read and tricky words to practise.

Phonics Screening Check

The Phonics Screening Check is a word-reading test for children in Year 1. Children take it during June in a one-to-one setting with a teacher. This is usually their class teacher, but it could also be the head teacher or another teacher who knows the child well.

Useful Tip

Split digraphs are introduced in Phase 5:
 a-e (cake), e-e (theme), i-e (kite), o-e (nose), u-e (tune)
 Children will learn that the 'e' on the end causes the initial vowel to make the longer vowel sound rather than the shorter one e.g. ay, ee, igh, ow, oo.

Reading Scheme

The following reading scheme books link to Phase 5 Phonics:
 Big Cat for Little Wandle: Yellow Phase 5

Activities for Home

I Spy Hunt

I Spy is a great game to play with your child when practising phonics. Rather than searching for words that begin with a certain letter, your child could try spotting words that contain a specific digraph sound e.g. "I spy with my little eye something with the phoneme -ie."

Rub Out the Word

On a whiteboard or piece of paper, write down a selection of words containing the sounds your child has been learning (including digraphs and trigraphs). To play, say one of the words out loud. Your child has to find the word as quickly as they can, read it and rub (or cross) it out. Repeat for different words until they are all gone. If you want to do this activity outside, you could use chalk to write on the pavement and a dustpan brush to rub away.

Tricky Word Spotter

Choose a tricky word from the Phase 5 list. On three or four strips of paper, write different versions of spelling the tricky word (one being the correct way, the others spelt incorrectly). Place them face down and have your child turn them over one at a time. Can your child identify the correct spelling? For an added challenge, you could do this activity with more than one tricky word at a time and have your child collect the ones that are correct.

Completing School Work

When your child receives phonics practice work from school, make sure you are supporting them to complete this. Set some time aside every day to work on reading and phonics. Your child's teacher will be able to help you if you are unsure what to do.

Read, read, read!

One of the best ways to explore phonics rules and practise using blending and segmenting is to read as many books as you can with your child. This can include not only your child reading books but you sharing stories with them.

Physical Games

Try physical games to practise phonics – your child could bounce a ball as they sound out a word or read sounds you show them. Alternatively, try setting up some cups or buckets with sounds written on them; you say a sound and your child has to try and aim a ball into the correct bucket or cup. Your child could play hopscotch with words or sounds written in each space.

Build a Sentence

Practise building sentences. This is a great way of practising 'tricky' words as well as sounds, and also of thinking about sentence structure. Simply write a selection of words on to small cards or pieces of paper and then use these to build a sentence – the sillier the better! Or challenge your child to make a sentence using as many words as they can containing the same sound.

Read and Draw

Write a word on a piece of paper containing a sound your child knows (e.g. cake, leaf, snowman) and challenge your child to read the word and draw a picture to match it.

Magnetic Letters

Have magnetic letters available for your child to investigate letter strings that make up the sounds they know and to group letters into words. Foam letters could be used in the bathroom or outside with water play. Play games where you ask your child to make a word, or you make a word that they then have to read. It is possible to buy magnetic and foam letters for the 'digraphs' that make up sounds (e.g. 'ay', 'ee', 'ow') as well as individual