## St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School s Phonics Knowtedge Organiser

## Children in Reception will be learning to:

Reading:

- Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.
- Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences.
- Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say the sounds for them.
- Read a few common exception words matched with the schoot's phonic programme (St Edmund's and St Joseph's follow the Sounds-Write phonic programme).
- Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.
Writing:
- Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s.
- Write short sentences with words with known letter sound correspondences using a capital letter and full ston.


## Key knowledge and representations:



|  | Key Vocabulary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Blending | Blending is the process of pronouncing individual phonemes to read words. |
| 2 | Segmenting | Inverse of blending. The process of using phonics for spelling. Whote words are <br> broken down into the constituent phonemes and an appropriate grapheme is chosen <br> to represent each phoneme. |
| 3 | Syllable | A syllable is a part of a word that contains sounds (phonemes) of a word. It usually <br> has a vowel in it. It is also called a beat'. Syllables differ from phonemes. |
| 4 | Phoneme | The smallest unit of sound in a word |
| 5 | Grapheme | A letter or group of letters representing one sound (phoneme) |
| 6 | Graph | One letter, spelling one sound |
| 7 | Digraph | Two letters, spelling one sound (phoneme) e.g., sh, ch, ng, ll, ss |
| 8 | Trigraph | Three letters, spelling one sound (phoneme) e.g., igh, ure, ere, dge. |
| 9 | Tricky words | Tricky words are not decodable using phonics alone, and have unusual spellings <br> which do not fit comfortably within the phonic code. They are sometimes known as <br> common exception words. |



