## Learning to Read at Cherry Orchard

## PHONICS

At Cherry Orchard, children learn to read by learning letter sounds (phonemes) and recognising the letter or letters that make each sound (graphemes).

Although there are only 26 letters in the English language, there are 44 sounds. Below is a chart of the graphemes that make those sounds.

| 44 Sounds <br> (in the order in which they are taught in Reception) | Other graphemes that make the same sound | Sample words |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| m | mm, mb | map, hammer, lamb |
| a |  | ant |
| S | ss, se, c, ce | sun, miss, horse, circle, force |
| d | dd | dog, muddy |
| t | tt | tap, butter |
| i |  | tin |
| n | nn, kn | net, funny, knock |
| p | pp | pen, happy |
| g | gg | go, bigger |
| 0 |  | on |
| c, $k$ | ck, ch | cat, kit, duck, character |
| u | OO | up, look |
| b | bb | big, rabbit |
| $f$ | ff, ph | fan, puff, photograph |
| e | ea | egg, head |
| I | II, le | leg, bell, bubble |
| h |  | hen |
| sh | ti, ci | shop, mention, musician |
| $r$ | rr, wr | rat, carrot, write |
| j | $\mathrm{g}, \mathrm{dge}$ | jet, giant, badge |
| v | ve | van, have |
| y |  | yes |
| w | wh | wig, when |
| th |  | thin |
| z | zz, s | zip, buzz, is |
| ch | tch | chip, catch |


| qu |  | queen |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $x$ |  | box |
| ng, nk |  | ring, think |
| ay | a-e, ai | day, make, rain |
| ee | y, ea, e | feet, funny, eat, he |
| igh | i-e, ie, i | night, like, find |
| ow | o-e, oa, o | grow, hope, boat, go |
| oo | u-e, ue, ew | food, rule, blue, grew |
| oo | u | book, put |
| ar |  | farm |
| or | oor, ore, aw | for, more, saw |
| air | are, ear | fair, care, bear |
| ir | ur, er | girl, hurt, her |
| ou | ow | cloud, cow |
| oy | oi | boy, coin |
| ire |  | fire |
| ear |  | fear |
| ure |  | sure |

To read: children are taught to blend sounds together. For example, c-l-ou-d becomes 'cloud'. They are encouraged to think about the sounds in the word, rather than each individual letter.

To spell: children are taught to segment the word and write each sound they can hear.
The children practise blending and segmenting every day, using 'Fred Talk'.
'Fred Talk': Fred is a puppet who says, reads and spells words in pure sounds; he never says the whole word so the children do this for him.
'High-Frequency Words’: these are words that occur most frequently in children’s literature. We have put 2 tables of the high-frequency words on the website: the first 100 high-frequency words for Reception and Year 1, and the next 200 high frequency words for Year 1 and Year 2.
'Tricky words': these are words that cannot be 'sounded out' because the letters do not conform to the 44 common sounds in the English language, for example, 'said'. Children need to learn to read and spell these words 'off by heart' rather than by sounding them out. The best way to do this is by putting the words on flash cards for reading, and by using the 'look, say, cover, write, check' method for spelling. The children have to keep practising these words until they read them fluently and spell them consistently in their writing.

