

# EYFS/KS1 Phonics Glossary

Word	What Does It Mean?
<b>blend</b>	Saying the individual sounds that make up a word and then merging or blending the sounds together to say the word - used when reading.
<b>consonant</b>	Most letters of the alphabet (excluding the vowels: a, e, i, o, u).
<b>CVC words</b>	<p>Abbreviation used for consonant-vowel-consonant words, used to describe the order of sounds. Some examples of CVC words are: cat, pen, top, chat (because ch makes one sound).</p> <p>Other similar abbreviations include.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• VC words e.g. on, is, it.</li><li>• CCVC words e.g. trap and black.</li><li>• CVCC words e.g. milk and fast.</li></ul>
<b>digraph</b>	<p>Two letters which together make one sound e.g. ee, oa, ea, ch, ay.</p> <p>There are different types of digraph:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Vowel digraph:</b> a digraph in which at least one of the letters is a vowel, for example; b(<b>oa</b>)t or d(<b>ay</b>).</li><li>• <b>Consonant digraph:</b> two consonants which can go together, for example (<b>sh</b>)op or (<b>th</b>)in.</li><li>• <b>Split digraph</b> (previously called magic e): two letters, which works as a pair to make one sound, but are separated within the word e.g. a-e, e-e, i-e, o-u, u-e. For example c(<b>a</b>)k(<b>e</b>) or p(<b>i</b>)n(<b>e</b>).</li></ul>
<b>grapheme</b>	Written letters or a group of letters which represent one single sound (phoneme) e.g. a, l, sh, air, ck.

Word	What Does It Mean?
letters and sounds	<p>A Government document detailing the teaching of phonics. There are 6 phases described:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Phase 1:</b> This is split into 7 aspects, which focus on hearing and talking about environmental sounds and letter sounds.</li> <li>• <b>Phase 2:</b> Learning 19 letters of the alphabet, along with the first 5 'tricky words' and using them to read and spell simple words and captions.</li> <li>• <b>Phase 3:</b> Learning the remaining letters of the alphabet, some 2 and 3 letter digraphs, along with the next set of 'tricky words'. Reading and writing captions and sentences.</li> <li>• <b>Phase 4:</b> Learning to blend and segment longer words, including words with adjacent consonants and more than one syllable. Reading and writing using these and the next 'tricky words', within sentences.</li> <li>• <b>Phase 5:</b> Learning alternative spellings and pronunciations for phonemes, including their common usage within words. Reading and writing using these and the next 'tricky words', within sentences.</li> <li>• <b>Phase 6:</b> Learning longer words and spelling rules. Children may work from another document from this point, called 'Support for Spelling'.</li> </ul>
phoneme	A single sound that can be made by one or more letters - e.g. s, k, z, oo, ph, igh.
phonics	Phonics teaches children to listen and identify the sounds that make up words. This helps them to read and write words.
pure sound	Pronouncing each letter sound clearly and distinctly without adding additional sounds to the end e.g. 'f' not 'fuh.'
segment	This is the opposite of blending (see above). Splitting a word up into individual sounds - used when spelling and writing.
tricky words	Words that are difficult to sound out e.g. said, the, because.
trigraph	Three letters which go together make one sound e.g. ear, air, igh, dge, tch.
vowel	The letters a, e, i, o, u.